

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED."ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS"

Des Vaux Road.

NOW
SHOWINGSMART
UP-TO-DATE
MILLINERYAt
Moderate Prices.ALL KINDS
OF
HEADGEAR

made to order.

DRESS-
MAKING.PERFECT
STYLE, CUT
AND FIT
GUARANTEED.THE VERY BEST
WORK ONLY
AT
MODERATE
CHARGES.Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1905.

Intimations.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, a list of ailments caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age. "Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

BAY VIEW HOUSE,
MACAO.

SITUATED at the most Charming Part of Macao's Famous Beach, has just been opened for the public and for the benefit of HONGKONG VISITORS, who travel to this Delightful Resort.

BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW HOUSE.

MORNING TEAS, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and DINNERS can be supplied to any number at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

On SUNDAYS Meals served *à la carte* from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Only the Finest Brands of WINES and LIQUEURS will be kept in stock.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS of every description, including Ices, may be had at the lowest prices.

After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return to Hongkong.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"BAYVIEW, MACAO."

Macao, 7th June, 1905.

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GO TO

WEISMANN'S

FOR YOUR

BREAD.

THE ONLY

EUROPEAN BAKERY

IN THE COLONY.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1905.

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AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

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Auction.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

the 12th and 13th September, 1905, at 10 A.M.

each day, at

H. M. NAVAL YARD,

SUNDRY NAVAL, VICTUALLING,

OBsolete AND CONDEMNED

STORES,

Comprising:—

BOAT ENGINES and BOILERS, OLD

CABLE CHAIN, ELECTRIC CABLE,

STEEL WIRE HAWERS, BRASS COIL,

PER. IRON, MANGANESE, BRONZE,

PAPER-STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE,

BLANKETS, PROVISIONS, IMPLE-

MENTS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, CASE

STAVES, 1,000 HAT RIBBONS, (labeled

"SPARROWHAWK," "HUMBER," "TWEED").

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1905.

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CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN
ABORIGINES.

TOTEMS AND CEREMONIES.

The second of a series of University extension lectures on the natives of Central Australia was delivered the other night by Professor W. Baldwin Spencer, M.A., C.M.C., F.R.S., the special subject being the totemic system of the tribes. There was an excellent attendance.

The lecturer commenced by pointing out that in considering the manner in which the "churingas," or sacred objects, were made, we must bear in mind that the native was still in the earliest stone age, and knew nothing of metals of any kind. In his natural state, however, he showed great cleverness in the use of the implements he had. Views were shown representing

the making of a churinga with a couple of sticks and grinding stones into meal between stones. Their stone axes were made with great ingenuity. A piece of stone was first chipped to nearly the shape, and then ground or rubbed down with a piece of quartzite. Time was no object, and the worker kept on till it was ready. In regard to some of these axes two of the most widely separated ages of man were brought together. In the earliest stone ages men used chipped flints, and even now the Central Australian used precisely the same tool when he could get stone suitable for grinding.

The lecturer then passed on to refer to the sacred and secret rites of the aboriginals which were known to few of the white race. The native feared ridicule, and beside this only fully initiated men could know all the secrets. In connection with this came the totem system, by which every individual was connected to a mysterious but definite way with some material object. The aboriginal believed his forefathers came from the object—sun, moon bird, beast, or insect.

In the different tribes there were different genealogic systems. In all a man of one section had to marry a woman of the other, but the result on the offspring was different. In one tribe the children followed the mother, both in section and totem. In another the children would take a totally different sectional name from either parent, and were of varied totems. The legends of the tribes all said that in the old days their ancestors always travelled in totem groups, or sub-tribes. In each there was an old man, learned in their lore, and custodian of the sacred implements which they called "churingas," and which resembled what we called a "bullroarer." These old men knew where each of the members of their groups died, or "went into the ground." Any child took the totem of the people buried when he was born, because they believed him to be a reincarnation of one of the men who died there, and whose spirits dwelt at that spot. In one tribe further north the same cross marriage was insisted upon, but the children followed the father both in section and totem. In one place a heap of rocks was supposed to be crowded with "pigeon" spirits, and every child born near these was, of course, a "pigeon." A view was given of a number of "churingas," or sacred objects, which no woman, or child might see without being punished by at least having one eye burned out. Some of these were of stone, some of wood. They were used to raise a sound which warned the uninitiated to keep away from the sacred spot. The lecturer, by twirling a churinga, and setting a photograph to work, gave an illustration of this sacred or mystic music (?). The mysterious markings on the churingas, on rocks in sacred places, or on the bodies of the initiated were all illustrative of the totems of the individuals—all had totemic meanings. The lecturer explained his knowledge of these mysteries by saying that he was a duly-initiated "gnub" of one of the tribes. The information about the churingas, and those who had in past ages used them was passed on from generation to generation.

The conveying of this information was always associated with many strange rites. A series of views were then shown, which illustrated these ceremonies and showed men decorated in a dozen different ways, each representing some special totem. The decoration and preparation occupied many hours, and when ready, groups of young men danced round, singing mystic songs. Specimens of these were given by the help of the photograph. At the end of these ceremonies the young men were brought up, and had the thing explained to them, while the old men became so excited as to suffer from what they considered a knotting or twisting of the intestines, which could only be cured by a prodding or poking with the churinga. Each decorated centre man had to have hands laid on him at the close, or be twisted slightly in a prescribed way to prevent disaster.

By means of the cinematograph the audience were enabled to see the whole of a number of these strange initiatory ceremonies from start to finish. The decorated man moved about in the centre, while the crowd of nude savages trotted round until the final laying on of hands took place.

Among these, some of the most interesting were connected with the "wulunka," or great snake, and in invocations, etc., of this lecturer said they found the only approach to anything like worship.

ESCAPED LIONESS.

HUNT IN A SCOTTISH TOWN.

The following is from the "Morning Leader" of the 26th July:—

There was a great lion hunt in Scotland last evening. The trouble is that it was quite impromptu, and the lioness—for it was a lady lion—who was hunted down and slain—chased hundreds of people before her, as against a few score of valourous persons who had the courage to pursue her with shotguns, truncheons, and weapons other than these, dragged from dusty armories or hallstands on the spur of a most exciting moment.

In the Well Meadow, Blairgowrie, the annual fair was being held; and, of course, there was a menagerie.

GETS OUT OF HER CAGE.

While an exhibition was in progress a lioness discovered a flaw in her cage, and took advantage of it. In a trice she was outside; and the sight led to a panic among the audience.

They rushed for the exit—there seems to have been but one known by that name—shrilling at the top of their voices.

Up the steps they leaped and ran to the platform outside; and thence, with the breath of the terrible monster close at their heels—as each and every one of them imagined—they took great jumps on to the sward several feet below.

LEAPING FOR SAFETY.

Mats were lost in the perilous venture; and little it mattered that men, women and children fell upon each other in that fearful leap for safety. The marvel is that no serious injury happened to anybody.

The Well Meadow was crowded with holiday makers, and a general stampede took place.

The trainer of the escaped lioness and others in attendance in the menagerie procured guns and tried to shoot the animal before she got out to the open; but in this they were unsuccessful—probably through too much hurry and excitement.

One of the attendants was shot in the ankle, however.

AMONG THE SIDE SHOWS.

The lioness made her way out of the menagerie, and ran amok through many of the side shows, along the west side of the Well Meadow, and round by the foot of Leslie and Allan streets.

She was followed by her keeper and other armed men; and the crowd disappeared before her in a twinkling, finding shelter in shops, houses, and other premises as best they could, some, indeed, climbing on to the caravans.

The animal, for some mysterious reason, made for the shop of Mr. George Halson, confectioner; and those inside just managed to shut the door in her face.

POLICEMAN GRABS HER TAIL.

During the hunt a daring policeman grabbed at the animal by her tail, but she evaded this method of arrest, and continued her wild flight.

When in the open it was impossible for the men with guns to shoot at the enraged beast, because of the people; but as they got out of the way several shots were fired into the lioness. At Mr. Halson's door, indeed, she received many volleys—and was killed.

A LADY SHOT.

One of the shots, unhappily, went right through the door and lodged in the calf of the leg of Mrs. Thom, of West Mill, who was within.

The carcass was taken back to the menagerie and all agreed that great praise is due to the trainer and his assistants for their courage and good shooting.

PIG SEIZES A BABY.

AND CARRIES IT INTO THE BUSH.

THE CHILD BADLY INJURED.

Melbourne, 11th August.—A shocking occurrence is reported from Colac, the nine-month-old baby of a retired named Harrison, at Colac, River, narrowly escaping an awful death. While Mrs. Harrison was engaged in her household duties, she left the baby playing on the verandah of the cottage, as she thought safe from harm. A few minutes later, however, she heard the screams of an older child, and, rushing outside, was horrified to see a pig scampering across the house paddock in the direction of the bush with her baby in its jaws. She immediately ran after it but failed to catch it, and her cries, together with the screams of the unfortunate child, brought her husband to the scene. He dashed after the animal, which by this time had reached the bush, and was dragging the baby through the tangled scrub and undergrowth, tearing its clothes and lacerating its flesh. After running for a considerable distance, Harrison managed to stop the progress of the pig and rescued the child, bleeding and torn.

The little one was found to have sustained terrible injuries. Both hands had been almost chewed off, the tops of two of the fingers were missing, one of the feet had been badly torn by the animal's teeth, and there were a number of minor injuries. The child was immediately placed in a vehicle and driven a distance of 17 miles to Colac, where it was admitted to a private hospital. Had not the scream of the second child attracted Mrs. Harrison's attention, there is not the slightest doubt that the pig would have devoured the child.

DO MEN LIKE ATHLETIC WOMEN?

This is the question which "Rita" asks in an article in "Cassell's Magazine," which must inevitably evoke hostile criticism.

According to "Rita"—it is this type of girl—the hard, knockabout "sporting girl"—who offers man a wide field of speculation in the problem of life companionship. She is not manly enough for one side of his nature, nor womanly enough for the other. With her slang terms, her mannish dress, her avowed taste for cigarettes, and "big drinks," her brutish, rough, overbearing manners, her perpetual "chaff," or her perpetual silly laughter, she is at once an annoyance and an object lesson. A lesson in what to avoid, not in what to admire.

What can men think of women who openly avow that "domesticity" is a bugbear, and that children are a "hateful nuisance"? I have heard these expressions on countless occasions from the lips of "sportswomen." True that the speakers were strong and hardy and as "all round good sport," to quote their male friends' definition; but they were not lovable, not feminine, certainly not attractive or humane.

No sportswoman can be that. She has but one conception of intelligence—her own. That it leads her to cruelty, to recklessness, and coarseness all the fiercer instincts of her nature matters nothing. She has no sympathy with the lovely free things of wood and moor, of loch and river; to her they are merely "sport."

She would shoot them without a pang; hunt them to their death-agony unmoved; strip them of their fur and feather and plume for her own adornment, and then cry shame on the naked beauties of uncivilisation! She does these things and is rearing a new race of sexless athletes to do them also.

She has apparently no regard for the qualities of mercy, or the dull and unexciting life of home; yet she expects man to admire, to love, and to honour her because she is still—Woman?

But do they?

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"SIMLA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. India and Persia.

From Australia, ex S.S. Moldavia.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. Manila.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"TIENSIN"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905.

S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Charvin*, and from Havre ex S.S. *Crimée*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 11th September, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 11th September, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 11th September, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SLAVONIA"

Captain Rürden, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905.

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Intimations.



THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H. M. THE KING

and

HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores.

[845]

A FOOK & Co.,

12, Pottinger Street, Central.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMPRADORES, COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES OF SIXTY YEARS STANDING.

ALL kinds of Provisions, Coal, Water and Ballast supply from alongside at the shortest notice and with all possible dispatch.

Moderate terms. Orders solicited.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

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THE WINE GROWERS.

SUPPLY CO.



BARRETTO & Co.,

General Agents, Hongkong.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.WATSON'S
E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

THIS
CELEBRATED
BLEND

OF

THE FINEST

WHISKIES

IN SCOTLAND

IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS

FINE FLAVOUR

AND

MELLOWNESS

[ATTAINED ONLY BY

GENUINE

QUALITY

AND

GREAT AGE.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

\$16.00

WILL BUY A CASE

OF

GREGOR & CO.'S

IMPERIAL

HIGHLAND

WHISKY.

NOT ONE OF THE BEST,

BUT

THE BEST!

GREGOR & Co.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1905.

BIRTH.
McCUBBIN.—At Port Glasgow, Scotland,
the wife of J. McCUBBIN (Hongkong Gas
Works), of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1905.

THE DISTURBANCES IN TOKIO.

The serious disturbances amounting to riot, which have taken place in Tokio as a result of the people's dissatisfaction over the terms of the peace settlement concluded by the Japanese plenipotentiaries, have assumed very grave proportions. So serious, indeed, have the riotous conduct of the mob manifested itself, that it became necessary for the police to use armed force to restore order for the time being and for the guards to be called out to prevent the residence of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs from total destruction as the work of incendiaries. The newspapers in the Japanese capital, with a single notable exception, the *Kokumin*, a recognized semi-official organ, were of the opinion that Japan should not have been too complaisant in the terms for the conclusion of peace and some of the more notable opinions of the leading vernacular journals may be taken as expressive of the voice of the people in Japan. As showing the lengths to which criticism of the Government had reached, it is sufficient to point to our special cable message to-day which announces the interdiction of two of the leading newspapers in Tokio—the *Nippon* and *Jimosui*. From exchanges received yesterday we have some of the most recent Press comments on the progress of the negotiations at Portsmouth, N.H., and from them it is not difficult to deduce the trend which Japanese public opinion was then taking as concession after concession was made from the Japanese claims which, as stipulated at the outset, were considered to constitute the victors' irreducible minimum for a cessation of hostilities. We present below to our readers a translation of one of the leading journals' comments as typical of the rest, for which we are indebted to the columns of the *Japan Chronicle*. The *Osaka Asahi*, writing before the news of the Saghalien compromise, held that the situation was decidedly gloomy and appeared to offer little chance for a successful settlement. However, in the quarters which were supposed to be well informed on diplomatic matters, it was believed that there was still sufficient room for a successful conclusion of the Conference. In short, it was taken for granted that either Russia or Japan, or both, would finally make concessions to such a degree as to be mutually suitable. At the outset the Japanese Government made it known to the world that Japan's claims constituted the "irreducible minimum," and the Powers seemed to have agreed in thinking that the claims do not err on the side of severity. As for the Japanese people, they have been surprised at the exceedingly moderate nature of the demands made by the Japanese Government; but, having been assured that they would admit of no reduction, they expected to see the return of peace on that understanding. "But what has happened? The Japanese demands, framed on the so-called 'irreducible minimum' basis, were being whittled away little by little, contrary to the general expectation of the people, while Russia, by an astute manipulation of the situation, was recovering by diplomacy what she had lost in war. Russia had managed to return to the enjoyment of the most favoured-nation clause treatment in Korea, while admitting Japan's predominant rights; Russia had made Japan pledge the return of Manchuria to China and open the country to the trade of the world with the simultaneous evacuation of Manchuria; and while agreeing to the prohibition of the carrying of soldiers or military stores on the Vladivostok railway passing through Manchuria, Russia had placed a similar restriction on Japan in respect of the Port Arthur line. If the positions of Witte and Komura had been reversed, the former could not have made more concessions than the latter had agreed to. The sum total from the Peace Conference would seem not to be in the same proportion as what Japan had achieved in the field of arms. The concessions made by Komura as regards Manchuria would have such an effect as to place Japan under restraint similar to that which Japan desired to apply to Russia. Our vernacular contemporary goes on to affirm its opinion that so far (that is, on the 30th ult.) the result of the peace negotiations bore out the fact that the concessions made by Japan are much larger than those made by Russia. "The terms of peace thus far agreed to by Russia are of such a nature that she can hardly refuse them, whereas Japan is conceding in favour of Russia to an unnecessary extent. Later reports say that although Japan is prepared to abandon her demands regarding the limitation of the Russian naval

strength in the Pacific and the transfer of

the interned vessels, Russia has not yet agreed either to pay an indemnity or to cede Saghalien. Under such circumstances, it is rather inexplicable why the Japanese envoys do not break off the negotiations, for the Japanese do not desire peace at any price. Suppose peace is concluded by Russia agreeing to pay an indemnity and cede Saghalien, as demanded by Japan, and the latter waives her claims for the limitation of Russian naval power and the interned vessels, the conclusion of peace on such terms is certainly not of a nature calculated to permanently assure the peace of the East, and consequently it will not be regarded as satisfactory to the Japanese. The war, once undertaken, should rather be pushed to the bitter end than peace made on such unsatisfactory terms. The arrogant attitude maintained by Russia goes to show that the time is not yet ripe for the negotiation of peace."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CABLE communication with North China is now restored.

FINANCIAL returns for the period 1st January to 31st May are printed in the *Gazette*.

THE total indebtedness of London has risen from £12,722,019 in 1874 to £61,438,256 last year.

DR. W. B. A. Moore has been appointed assistant surgeon in the Civil Medical Department, with effect from the 1st inst.

RESIDENTS on the upper level experienced a very slight shock of earthquake this forenoon at 11.30 and two others, at 1.27 in the afternoon were felt throughout the Colony.

PERSONS in the Colony having claims to 'Tay-in' respect of the sinking of the British steamship *St. Kilda*, are requested to send in such claims to the Colonial Secretary on or before the 20th inst.

THE Governor has given directions for the rescission of the Proclamation No. 2 of 1905, declaring Tamsui in Formosa to be a port or a place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails, and that the same is hereby rescinded.

AN examination, open to all qualified natural-born British subjects, for appointment in the Civil Service of India or for Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service or for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service, will take place in London in the month of August, 1906.

DURING the typhoon which passed so near the Colony at the close of last month the velocity of the wind as recorded at Kowloon Observatory was 45.1 miles per hour. On the day following, the 31st ult., it was travelling at 25.4 miles per hour. The lowest reading of the barometer at the observatory was 29.37.

It is notified in the *Gazette* for the purposes of the Vicar-Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church Incorporation Ordinance No. 4 of 1885, that the Right Reverend Dominic Pozzoni, Bishop of Tavia, has received documents appointing him to be Vicar-Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church in Hongkong.THE trial was fixed to take place on Saturday morning of Sunda Singh and Sham Singh, two Sikhs who are indicted for the attempted murder of two other Sikhs. The jury were bidden attend Court at the unusually early hour of nine, but the typhoon, says the *N. C. D. News* of the 4th inst., which was answerable for so many interruptions to business, made it impossible for the principal witnesses to come over from the Pootung side at that time. After waiting three-quarters of an hour, his Lordship sent a message into Court postponing the trial till this morning, when those summoned on the jury must attend again at ten o'clock. The witnesses arrived, as it happened, before all had left the Court; but it was too late then to change the decision.THE following returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st ult., as certified by the managers of the respective Banks, are published in the *Gazette*—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	\$3,508,111	\$2,200,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	12,975,718	8,500,000
National Bank of China, Limited,	89,409	70,000
Total,	\$16,573,338	\$10,770,000

THE Gaiety Stars scored another success at the Theatre Royal last night, when new songs, dances, and pictures took the place of the old. The cycling was as thrilling as ever, while Dante caused much merriment with some of his new tricks, especially in the wonderful bottle which produces many and varied samples of wine. No member of the audience appearing inclined to sample the contents of his magic bottle he called out, "Oh! you need not be afraid of the liquor; it's good, I got it from Freddy Bishop of Connaught Hotel," and then amidst considerable laughter, requests for various kinds of wine were made and all were produced from the same bottle. When all were satisfied Dante broke the bottle and from it produced a live guinea-pig; and then those that had partaken of the contents of the bottle wondered what they had been treated to. A matinee took place, largely attended, this afternoon, and to-night, vice-regal night, a special programme has been prepared, and should ensure a full house as it is the last appearance of the Company in Hongkong this season.

PORTUGUESE official circles are discussing a proposal to make Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay) a free port.

THE Pope has transferred from France to Italy the protectorate of Franciscan Conventuals in Eastern Europe. The transfer is regarded as a significant illustration of the improved relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

GENERAL Sir Redvers Buller has declared that British statesmen disorganised the army, discouraged the militia, and disheartened the volunteers. According to General Buller the state of affairs in Britain, from a defence point of view, is worse than before the outbreak of the Boer War.

THERE will be a Spoon Competition at the Left & No. 2 Co., H.K.V.A., on Sunday, 17th inst., commencing at 9.30 a.m. Ranges:—200, 500 and 600 yards. 7 shots and 1 lighter at each range. The proposed meeting arrangement for the coming shooting season will be held on 15th inst. at 5.30 p.m., at Headquarters.

BETWEEN eight and nine o'clock last night the firemen received the alarm of fire in Wellington Street, and some of them were soon on the scene, only to learn it was a false alarm, the "fire" being merely a neglected chimney which was emitting a flame or two with heavy smoke. A second alarm, as will appear from the account in another column, was of a more serious nature.

THE case in which Stephen Ledbury, a private detective, is charged with perjury before Mr. Arathoon Seth, I.S.O., in connection with the Mitchell divorce case now pending in Edinburgh, and which has been heard *in camera*, concluded this morning, the accused being committed to take his trial at the next ensuing criminal sessions, bail being allowed as before, \$2,500. Mr. R. Harding, of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, for the defence.YESTERDAY morning two boatmen were fined \$7 by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, for making fast to the s.s. *Haimun* while under way in the harbour. Subsequently Inspector Langley learned that the men had a written permit from the chief officer of that vessel, which fact they foolishly neglected to mention to the magistrate in their defence. Consequently, upon this discovery, Inspector Langley applied for a rehearing of the case, which was granted, and at the rehearing on the production of the permits the men were discharged and the fines which they had paid were refunded to them. The men left the Court rejoicing and wondering deeply over the mysteries of the law.

THE Commercial Agent for New South Wales in the East, when writing recently to the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, refers to his previous communications regarding the trade of Shanghai and more northern parts of China. He says 50 per cent. of the trade of China is done at the port of Shanghai, and so rapidly is the trade increasing that the Americans make it a point of call for nearly all their steamers. The products supplied from America are the same as could be supplied from New South Wales. Local merchants complain of having to tranship goods at Hongkong for the northern port. Shanghai has a larger European population than Hongkong, and is rapidly overtaking the latter as a great distributing centre, and Mr. Sutor says too much attention cannot be given to opening up direct communication with the port.

THE Minister for Agriculture, Sydney, has received a communication from Mr. Sutor, the Commercial Agent for New South Wales in the East, in reference to the prospects of a market for Australian furs in Japan. Mr. Sutor states that although certain firms may have purchased some of our furs, there is evidence that they are practically unknown in Japan. To give an idea of the insignificance of Australia's share in this trade the following figures are quoted:—Total imports, 1904 £91,507, 903 £5,399, 1905 £5,996. From Australia, 1904 £150, 1905 £78, 1906 £43. The Commercial Agent states that of course any purchases made in Sydney are not placed on exhibition, and as he considers our furs have not been properly introduced to probable consumers, he would be glad if he were afforded an opportunity of doing something in this direction by exporters forwarding samples of furs and skins for exhibition at the Commercial Museum at Osaka.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

NON-COMBATANTS LIBERATED AT YOKOHAMA.

On Monday morning, reports the *Japan Gazette* of 31st ult., 380 Russians from Saghalien, mostly non-combatants and including a large number of children, were brought before Governor Sutor, who released them from custody and handed them over to the care of the French Consul-General. The Russians were a most miserable and poverty-stricken looking crowd, and their evident sufferings evoked much sympathy for them throughout their journey to Yokohama. The sailors of the steamer which brought them from Saghalien to Aomori were so touched that they made a collection among themselves and realised ¥100, which was distributed among the prisoners. At Yokohama a great deal was done for their comfort and welfare. The Yokohama Branch of the Ladies' Patriotic Association gave cakes and toys to the children. The Yokohama Shobeigai gave ten dozen European towels, and the ladies of the same society gave separately eight dozen lead pencils. Mr. Otani Kabei presented 100 Japanese towels. Mrs. Watanabe gave cakes, and Mr. Masuda Masuro gave a large quantity of biscuits. The recipients seemed very grateful for the kindnesses shown them.

FIRE IN DES VŒUX ROAD.

\$50,000 INSURANCE INVOLVED.

EUROPEAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A fire broke out in No. 29, Des Vœux Road this morning at 2.40 o'clock, which, but for the prompt measures adopted by the Fire Brigade under Chief Inspector Baker, might have resulted in a very serious conflagration, and might have sent at least the block from the Mutual Stores to the Silver Grill up in flames. The first news of the outbreak received by the fire-fighters was through the continuous blowing of police whistles, followed by the fire bell announcing a fire in the central district. The Fire Brigade immediately repaired to the spot with all necessary appliances, there to find the furniture shop of the Cheung Lee firm ablaze, the fire having got considerable foothold before the alarm was given, and immediately every effort was directed to prevent the spread of the flames to the adjoining premises on either side, and in this the firemen were fortunate in having a good force of water at command. So, while some of the men poured volumes on to the roofs of the adjoining buildings from front and rear, the rest endeavoured to reach the roof of the burning building itself by means of the fire escape and ladders. But in this they were frustrated, as the telegraph and telephone wires being so close to the building, and the projecting iron bars for hanging out the signboards being in the way, they were unable to adjust the ladders which had to be discarded. Fortunately, the force of the water being so strong, they were enabled to pour streams of water into the burning building through the roof four storeys high, but so much headway had the flames made, that it required nearly three hours' steady work before the fire was at length got under, and the firemen able to leave the scene of their strenuous labours. The heat all around was terrific, while the glare from the huge tongues of flame made the scene all around as bright as day. But inside there was another story to be told, for the dense volumes of black smoke made the place of a cimmerian darkness, and through this the intrepid firemen had to make their way with the hoses. The origin of the fire has so far not been ascertainable, beyond the fact that it broke out on the first floor and rapidly spread to the floors above, doing, however, but little damage to the ground floor in which a quantity of furniture was stored. Here the chief damage done was through the falling burning debris from the floors above, and from the tons of water washing down, and it is believed that a considerable quantity of the furniture there will be got out but little the worse for the outbreak. The upper floors were gutted. The only personal injury that occurred, so far reported, was to the master of the shop, Lau Sui Wan, who was sleeping in the third storey, and on being awakened, by the flames and smoke penetrating to his room, he got up and endeavoured to save some of his property, in the effort to do which he got his hands and arms somewhat severely burned so that he had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital to have his wounds treated. The shop of Hoosan Ali, next to the burning building, a piece goods and millinery shop, was considerably damaged by water which leaked through the floors and soaked a considerable quantity of goods; the extent of the damage, however, being at present unascertainable. Hussan Ali having closed his shop for the purpose of inquiring into the extent of his loss.

The fourth floor of the burning building is occupied as a private residence by Mr. K. Gaskell, proprietor of the Owl Grill, and he was in bed and fast asleep until a loud knocking on the wall near his head woke him, and only just in time, for even then the flames were bursting through the floor into his room. He barely had time to seize his clothes and such other light articles as were handy, and make a bolt for the staircase, which so far had remained untouched by the all-devouring flames, and so got away with his life, but losing his personal effects. In the next house lived Mr. G. G. Burnett, First Clerk in the General Post Office, and he got the scare of his life when his boy woke him up and told him the next house was in flames. Such information, at nearly three o'clock in the morning, is sufficient to daunt the stoutest heart, but Mr. Burnett waited to secure all his valuables, and after grabbing some extra clothing, he then sought a place of safety, only to find there was no cause for alarm as far as he and his property were concerned, as the firemen were even then keeping the flames under control and confining them to the scene of the outbreak. At one time it did seem as if their efforts would prove futile as the wind was blowing the great sparks in showers in all directions, but, as it appeared, by a merciful dispensation of Providence, the wind suddenly dropped, and the fire-fighters' efforts were no longer handicapped by that disturbing element. But there is one thing that this outbreak could draw attention to, and that is the entire absence of any form of fire escapes in this class of house, and of the faultiness of a law which allows rows of houses to be built with little narrow, steep staircases on which it is next to impossible for two people, even of ordinary proportions, to pass, as the only means of hasty exit from the upper floors in case of emergency. The Cheong Lee premises are insured, we learn, as follows:—

L'Union Fire Insurance Co.	\$ 5,000
The Meiji (Japanese) do	\$20,000
The North German do	\$ 5,000
The Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Co.	\$10,000
The Western Insurance Co.	\$10,000
Total	\$50,000

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 9th at 12.5 p. The barometer has risen in S. China. Pressure is high over the N. part of the China Sea, and the Pacific to the E. of Formosa. A depression was moving Eastward over Shanghai. Reports from the North are lacking this morning, but this depression is probably moving into the Sea of Japan. Moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—light S. and variable winds; showers to fair.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE TOKIO RIOTS.
ATTACK ON CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

JAPANESE PAPERS INTERDICTION.

RIOTS ABATING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th September,
10.25 a.m.

The riots in Tokio continue.

So serious an aspect have the disturbances assumed that the mob, in their violence, have attacked churches and schools.

Missionaries have also been made victims of the prevailing disorders.

The Nicolai Cathedral is, however, saved.

The Japanese newspapers—the *Tokio Nippon* and *Jimosui*—have suspended publication by order of the Police.

The Government are adopting more stringent measures for the suppression of the disturbance, the effect of which is already felt by the riots abating.

MARINE COURT.

BOATMEN FINED.

Before the Hon. Mr. Basil Taylor, Marine Magistrate, P.C. Norman charged two boatmen with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master by obstructing the approaches to the Harbour Master's wharf in Victoria Harbour on the 8th inst. P.C. Norman proved the obstruction and the men were fined \$3 or 7 days' imprisonment each. J. J. Meugens, second boarding officer, charged four other boatmen with a similar offence, at the same place, and they, having no defence, were also fined \$3 or 7 days each.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

LAUNCH SUNK.

About two o'clock this afternoon the steam launch *Tai Yuck Fung*, belonging to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., was leaving the Pottinger Pier steps for one of the vessels in the harbour, when, as the coxswain alleges, the Bank launch *Way Fung*, going from West to east, ran into her, striking her with such force on the port side as to start her stem and turn it almost to right angles with her bows. The *Tai Yuck Fung* at once began to fill with water, and to prevent her sinking entirely she was hauled back and made fast to the pier, where she now lies almost entirely submerged, with the hull full of water and a heavy list to starboard. The usual inquiry, when held, will no doubt place the blame for this accident where it belongs.

DEATH OF A GOVERNOR'S SON.

BLOWN ALMOST TO ATOMS.

Perth, 7th August.—Particulars concerning the tragic death of Mr. Henry Irwin Blake, son of Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Ceylon, and manager of the New Zealand Accident Insurance Company, whose shattered body was found in the bush near Canning Bridge yesterday afternoon, show that three men, while proceeding along the Canning Bridge-road, met a runaway horse. After a chase they caught the animal, and found that it was bespattered with blood.

The police were communicated with, and a search revealed the body of Blake in the scrub some yards from the road. The head was crushed across the forehead, the nose was torn away. The right arm was also shattered, and an opening made from the mouth to the stomach as if Blake had placed a detonator or dynamite cap in his mouth, and exploded it.

Appearances denoted that deceased had tied the horse by the reins to a sapling, and that the animal, terrified by the explosion, had broken away. No letter from the deceased has been found, but appearances point to the case being one of deliberate suicide, the accident theory having little to support it.—*Sydney Daily Telegraph*.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Catherine Aghor*) 11th inst.
German (*Bayern*) 12th inst.
American (*Siberia*) 13th inst.
Australian (*Chingtu*) 18th inst.
Indian (*Namsang*) 20th inst.

The s.s. *Trimont* arrived at Victoria, B.C., on 4th inst.

The s.s. *Shawmut* left the Sound on 6th inst., for usual ports.

The s.s. *Montrose* from China and Japan arrived at New York on 5th inst.

The s.s. *Lyra* sailed from Manila at daylight this morning, and may be expected here on 11th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Andalusia* from Hamburg left Singapore for this port on 8th inst., and may be expected here on 14th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Bayern* carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 15th ult., left Singapore on Friday at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on 12th inst., at 3 p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

S.M.S. "SEADLER"

STRANDED ON KENT ROCKS.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Singapore, 8th September, 12.10 p.m.

The German cruiser *Seadler*, which left Singapore yesterday evening bound for Colombo, is ashore on the Kent Rocks, ten miles out.

She has not yet got off the rocks.

[S.M.S. *Seadler* is a German cruiser of 1,640 tons and was, until recently, stationed in China waters. She had the misfortune of running aground on the Trident Shoal at Labuan, off the 31st ult. After lightening her of her guns and other moveables of heavy weight she was able to get off the shoal on the 2nd inst. whence she proceeded to Singapore, and on leaving the Southern port last evening a second mishap befalls her within a fortnight of the first.—Ed. H.K.T.]

[Reuter's.]

The Treaty of Peace

LONDON, 7th September.

In St. Petersburg it is authoritatively stated that there is no secret arrangement whatever with Japan.

Degradation of Russian Naval Officers.

An Imperial Ukase dismisses and degrades Admiral Niebogoff; the captains of the battleships *Nikolai I.*, *Seiunin* and *Apraxin*, who are liable under the penal code; and other officers, including those of the *Orel*, will be tried on their return to Russia.

France and Morocco.

Later.

The Sultan of Morocco has acceded to all the French demands, and has apologised publicly.

The Situation in the Caucasus.

The situation in the Caucasus is becoming continually more alarming; hundreds have been shot by the infantry and artillery at Balakany near Baku, and a thousand have been killed and wounded during a desperate attack on the military camp and provision depots.

Sir Charles Hardinge has sent an urgent note to Count Lamsdorff, and has also telegraphed to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, requesting protection to British lives and property.

PROPERTY SALE.

Close upon 9,000 square feet of Crown land adjoining Tai Hang Inland Lot No. 126, Tai Hang village, are to be sold by public auction at the P.W.D. offices on the 25th inst. The boundary measurements are:—north 100', south 100', east 87', west 17', or a total area of 8,700 feet. The land is subject to an annual rent of \$50, and the upset price at which it will be offered is \$4,350. Special conditions provide that the purchaser of the lot is to cut away to such levels as the Director of Public Works may approve within 18 months of the date of sale the portion of the hill falling within its boundaries and also the portions extending over a width of 15 feet outside and along the south boundary and a width of 6 feet outside and along the west boundary. The purchaser shall also cut the hill to such a slope as to obviate the risk of landslips or construct such retaining walls as may be necessary for that purpose. The purchaser is to form a road 30 feet wide along the east side of the lot and a lane 15 feet wide along the north side of the lot to such levels as the D. of P. W. may, direct and to his satisfaction.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of Water in Reservoirs on the 1st September.

	1904.	1905.
Tytan.....	2' 7" above overflow	0' 2" above overflow
Byewash.....	2' 8" above overflow	2' 1" above overflow
Pokfulam.....	1' 11" above overflow	0' 6" level
Wong-nai-cheong.....	1' 11" above overflow	9' 0" below overflow
STORAGE GALLONS.		
Tytan.....	407,000,000	386,200,000
Byewash.....	26,301,000	22,407,000
Pokfulam.....	70,210,000	66,000,000
Wong-nai-cheong.....	33,138,000	10,561,000
Total.....	536,649,000	494,907,000

Consumption of Water in the City of Victoria and Hill District during the month of August.

	1904.	1905.
Consumption.....	139,610,000	157,277,000 gallons
Estimated population.....	224,900	229,700

Consumption per head per day.....

	1904.	1905.
Consumption.....	16,645,000	15,571,000 gallons
Estimated population.....	69,350	74,900

Consumption per head per day.....

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

THE ATLANTIC LINER.

LATEST EXAMPLE OF THE FLOATING PALACE.

For twenty years past the world has watched the gradual improvement and advance of the Atlantic liner. Each year brings forth a new monster and the latest and most perfect example of this advance and improvement with regard to accommodation of passengers is certainly offered by the new giant steamer *Amerika* of the Hamburg-American Line, which was successfully launched on April 20th, and which will start on the regular service of the Hamburg-American Line between Hamburg and New York in the autumn of the present year.

We take the following account of this vessel from the *Hamburg American Gazette*:

"The fashionable 'street' of this 'floating town' (with 4,150 inhabitants) will be the middle (third) deck of the five decks the ship is carrying (all connected by lifts). It is called 'Fifth Avenue' and may be considered a 'promenade' of a ship of 'unrestricted possibilities.' Along this deck are situated staterooms only, altogether 30 in number, which, according to requirements, may be arranged into large or small 'flats,' consisting of reception or drawing room, bedroom, dressing room, breakfast room, etc.

Nothing reminds us there any longer of the 'ship cabin.' In place of the round port holes we find large square windows; instead of the 'bunks' one on top of the other, we find comfortable large beds as in an ordinary bedroom, and everything creates the impression as if the visitor, in stepping to the windows facing the 'promenade' would gaze on a sunny landscape instead of on the boundless sea. This impression of being on terra firma is further increased by the exquisite elegance, tastefulness, and richness with which these staterooms are furnished. The furnishing is no longer restricted, as in the former cabins, to the unavoidable necessities: bedstead, washstand, bed pedestal, and wardrobe; they are now completed with a comfortable couch, and the living rooms with sofa, table, chairs, a writing desk, so that every passenger occupying these rooms may give 'at home.' The private bathrooms of this deck, attached to these staterooms, are furnished with baths of fayence with fissured bottoms and direct supply not only of hot and cold sea water, but also of hot and cold fresh water, so that the passenger need not give special orders to the steward to bring fresh water. The toilets of the staterooms are furnished in a similar manner. All cabins and bathrooms can be heated, according to liking, by electricity. The daylight comes to its full effect by the light colouring of the walls. Everywhere care is taken for the richest supply of electric light, rendering every room and cabin, and every part of the ship bright and friendly. The rooms are furnished in the style Louis XVI., or in the pleasant light English style. The ventilation of the cabins is vastly improved by new ingenious devices; thus, for example, the doors of the cabins can be kept partly open, without a draught being felt, and at the same time the partly opened doors do not allow free entrance and secure thus the desired privacy.

In the serious business of life aboardship—dining—this great 'floating town' departs radically from former practice. The great dining saloon with its superb equipment and upholstery, its cheerful aspect and its social enjoyments, is of course retained; but there has been added a complete *dinerie* restaurant, in which are served meals to order at all hours, a touch of refinement and convenience that allows agreeable change from fixed and periodic meals, and permits of daily *à la carte* luncheons, of jolly supper parties, and of all the good fellowship that such occasions engender.

A great number of other details, small in themselves, but important for the comfort and safety of the passengers, could be mentioned that have occupied the inventive faculties of many clever people, and in their combination have succeeded in making the modern ship-cabin the embodiment of the greatest utility, beauty, and comfort. Also in this regard the *Amerika* will show a considerable number of the most important improvements, bound to put this steamer, which has been called already the 'Ship of the Future,' with regard to accommodation, in the front rank of all passenger steamers now conducting travellers over the oceans in voyages lasting many days, and often many months.

The *Amerika* is 687 feet long, 74½ feet in beam and 35 feet in depth. Her displacement is 42,000 tons, dead weight capacity 22,000 tons, and cargo capacity 16,000 tons. She can carry the contents of ten miles of cars.

LONG LINE OF JEWS.

"After some consideration, I am convinced that in practice, and for statistical purposes, a Jew is best defined as one who, when he dies, is buried in a Jewish cemetery." A novel definition for the children of Israel, but one that may be taken as generally correct, seeing that Mr. S. Rosenbaum made it the basis of an interesting paper on Jewish statistics, which he read before the Royal Statistical Society in London recently.

He reduces his researches to seven definite points of view, which throw into sharp relief the condition of his 250,000 co-religionists in the United Kingdom. In short:—

"The death-rate from all causes and at all ages, except 0.5, is lower among Jews than non-Jews in London.

The birth-rate is considerably higher.

The infantile death-rate, in proportion to the number of births, is very low.

The expectation of life at all ages for both sexes is higher.

The rate of natural increase is higher.

Mr. Rosenbaum, in conclusion, pointed out that alcoholism numbered comparatively few victims among the Jews.

EDUCATION IN HYGIENE AND TEMPERANCE.

The Board of Education has issued an outline scheme for teaching hygiene and temperance to the scholars attending public elementary schools. The following is the preliminary note:—

It is important that the teacher who is about to teach the rules of health in his school or to organize such incidental teaching on this matter as may already be given in other branches of the school curriculum, should first give careful thought to certain considerations which will to some extent determine the character of his lessons. The duty of safeguarding the health of children of school age is only in a limited degree a duty of the school. That the conditions and circumstances should be wholesome throughout the time the scholars are under instruction goes without saying; but the forming good habits in regard to such matters as food, clothing, and cleanliness is primarily for the home. The school discipline should supplement the practical discipline of the home in regard to the proper use of the various reasons which underlie the rules which the scholars are trained to observe. If the scholars come from homes where parental duties are well understood and systematically carried out the teaching of hygiene need hardly go further than this. But it is often the case that the standard of knowledge or duty among the parents is so low that the physical welfare of the scholars is endangered through the serious neglect in their homes of the fundamental rules of health. The school is practically the only available agency for discharging the neglected duty of the home in this matter, and is therefore forced, in the interests of the scholars, to assume the task of securing that they know these rules, and are encouraged to practise them.

It is in these cases that the proper teaching of hygiene is most urgently called for, and the determination of what should be taught is clearly of the greatest importance. Some schemes for teaching hygiene approach the subject by first expounding certain details of physiology, and in a few cases this part of the teaching is carried to excessive lengths. There are definite grounds for holding that this method of teaching the rules of health to children is faulty in principle. In much of the teaching given to the scholars of a public elementary school, and perhaps most clearly so in the teaching of history and geography, the main aim is to stimulate interest and to develop intelligence, and the accurate retention of the many facts on which the scholar's attention is at one time or another concentrated is not of vital importance. It is true that the subject-matter of hygiene can, and indeed should, be handled in such a way that the teaching develops intelligence, encourages habits of reasoning, and enforces the lesson that neglect of important matters of health entails certain penalties. But more than this is required, for whatever it is really advisable to teach children about hygiene should be so firmly impressed upon their memories that they will never forget it. The rules of health impressed upon the children should therefore be few and direct, and as little as possible encumbered with technicalities or quasi-scientific exposition; indeed, didactic teaching is unnecessary in this subject. It must further be remembered that living a wholesome physical life is a question of good habits even more than of intellectual convictions, and it cannot be expected that mere teaching in temperance and hygiene will be an adequate substitute for the training from infancy upwards which is found in every good home.

In the schools of prosperous neighbourhoods the parents will supply, or may be induced to supply, the practical training in good habits, for which the home is better equipped than the school. But in poor districts the school must endeavour in the particular to supply the deficiencies of the home. Scholars who are not under good home influences must find at the school the discipline of regular duties; without this it is almost hopeless to expect that children when they grow up will observe hygienic principles as a part of the ordinary routine of life. The regular performance of fixed duties is of course important in all schools as an essential part of education, but a good home will provide this discipline in its own sphere if the school does not. Where the homes are not good the performance of fixed duties in school is indispensable to the formation of good habits because if these are not acquired in school they are not likely to be acquired by the scholars at home. The training of the scholars in the observance of the rules of health should begin by getting them accustomed to rooms which are thoroughly well ventilated, scrupulously clean, and as bright and cheerful as circumstances permit. The school should be coloured throughout in bright tints, and the walls and ceilings should be washed or re-coloured as often as they become noticeably dirty.

The outline scheme of instruction is as follows:—

The instruction given in hygiene and temperance may with advantage deal with most of the topics set out below:—

The Home:—Punctuality, fixed duties, cleanliness of rooms, furniture, and fittings; clothing, materials, cleanliness, and repair; air, windows, doors; warmth, fires, gas, coal, over-crowding; light, lighting, lamps, gas; water, washing, drinking, cleansing, money, earning, spending, thrift, savings-bank.

The Person:—Cleanliness, hair, skin, teeth, eye-sight, hearing; erect carriage, posture; good and bad personal habits; breathing, perspiration, change of clothing and bedding; signs of good health; quiet speech, restraint, self-respect.

Eating and Drinking:—Meat, milk, cheese; vegetables, bread, puddings; fats, butter, eggs, bacon; tea, coffee, soups, broths; over-feeding; under-feeding; unwholesome or unpunctual feeding; the path of food, the use of food; fresh air as food, bad air as poison; alcohol, its effects and dangers—not needed by young people; tobacco.

Illness:—Minor ills, home treatment, accidents; fits, infectious illness; when to send for a doctor.

The pamphlet also contains notes as to the treatment of the topics at different stages of school life. They are intended for the guidance of teachers in setting out the work for different classes and in dealing with the more important and difficult of the subjects.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their share report of 8th inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state:

During the past week, business has been confined within narrow limits and rates generally have undergone no material change.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been negotiated to a small extent at \$85 and close in demand at \$87½. The London quotation is unchanged at \$89 10s. Nationals are steady at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Antons are wanted at \$335. China Traders have been placed at \$80 and more shares are required for. Unions are to be had at \$770.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are in request at \$85. Hongkong Fires have been sold at \$335 closing quiet.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been placed at \$6½ and are still wanted. Indo-Chinas have changed hands at \$9½. China and Manilas are without business at \$20, and Douglas Steamships are offering at \$35. Star Ferries remain weak with sellers at \$33 and \$25 for the old and new shares respectively. Shell Transports are firm at 21s. Shanghai Tugs are obtainable at Tls. \$8 for the ordinary and at Tls. 4½ for the preference shares.

Refineries.—China Sugars are easier and may probably be obtained at \$34. Luxons have dropped to \$21 and are offering.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have found buyers at Tls. 7½ and are now wanted at Tls. 7½. Raubs continue in demand at \$33½. Rentals have improved to 80s. in London and we make the local quotation G. \$9½.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have reacted slightly and close at \$104 after sales at \$103½. Farahams have also reacted and as low as Tls. 140 has been accepted for shares. Kowloon Wharfs are in demand at \$100. Hongkong Wharfs have declined to Tls. 185 but are inquired for at this rate.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are quiet at \$27 and Shanghai Lands are still in the market at Tls. 12½. West Points have been done at \$55. Astor House Hotels have changed hands at \$64 and can now be placed at \$27. Hongkong Hotels have buyers at \$145 ex the dividend of \$5 paid on the 4th inst. The Hong Kong Colonies are reported sold at Tls. 18½. Humphreys' Estate have been disposed of at \$17½.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons can be procured at \$14½ ex the dividend of \$1 paid on the 4th inst. Sales of Ewos have been effected at Tls. 51. Internationals are steady and further transactions at Tls. 45 have taken place in the North. Lau-Kung-Mows have been fixed at Tls. 37½. Soeychees are obtainable at Tls. 27½.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements remain weak at \$28. Electrics are wanted at \$15 for the old issue: there are sellers of the new shares at \$9½. Steam Waterboats have been disposed of at \$11. Latest advices from Shanghai report sellers of Langkats at Tls. 17½.

YARN MARKET.

In their report, dated 8th instant, Messrs. Cawson, Pallenjee and Co. write:—Our last report was dated the 25th ultimo per *Malta*, since when our yarn market continued dull and quiet during the first portion of the interval. Subsequently a sudden decline of 3 points in Rupee exchange brought dealers again into the market who commenced securing favourite desired spinnings at or about previous quotations. At the close, however, owing to the recovery in exchange and heavy arrivals, buyers are keeping entirely aloof and we again close with a quiet and weak market. No. 6s. and No. 8s. in slight request at a trifling advance. No. 10s. and No. 12s. have been as usual in good request especially in superior favourite spinnings which have fetched about previous prices, but mostly a shade firmer. No. 16s. a small business has been done at unaltered prices. No. 20s. moderate sales of desired tickets at rates showing here and there a slight advance. Sales during the past fortnight comprise of about 100 bales of No. 6s.; 75 bales of No. 8s.; 3,050 bales of No. 10s.; 1,300 bales of No. 12s.; 25 bales of No. 16s.; and 1,225 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 5,975 bales. Arrivals per steamers *Lafong*, *G. Apar*, *India*, *Tientsin* and *Sunda* of about 24,643 bales. Shipment to Shanghai and Northern Ports about 8,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 58,000 bales.

Local Yarn:—No new business is reported, the mill having sold well forward.

Japanese Yarn:—No stock or transaction.

Exchange:—We quote to-day on India at Rs. 14½ p. cent. London at 1s. 11 3/16 = 5

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

	Selling.
London—Bank T.T.	11 3/16
Do. demand	11 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	11 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	24 3/4
America—Bank T.T.	46 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	167 1/2
India T.T.	144 1/2
Do. demand	144 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	71 1/2
Singapore T.T.	94 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	94 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	116

	Buying.
6 months' sight L/C.	11 9/16
6 months' sight L/C.	11 11/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	47 1/2
4 months' sight do.	48 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	11 13/16
4 months' sight France	24 1/2
6 months' sight do.	24 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	20 1/2
Bar Silver	28 1/2
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
Sovereign	10 1/4

OPUM QUOTATION.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per picul
Malwa New	1,100
Old	1,180 1/2
Older	1,250 1/2
Oldest	1,300 1/2
Per picul	1,350
Malwa New	1,035
Old	1,075
Older	1,015
Oldest	1,075
Per picul	1,075

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Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN,
EGYPT, MARSEILLES,
LONDON, HAVRE, BOR-
DEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA
PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"
Captain Aillard, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 19th
September, at 1 P.M.

This steamer connects at Colombo with the
Australian line S.S. *Dumfries* bound for Mar-
seilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. *POLYNESIE* 3rd October.
S.S. *CALEDONNIEN* 17th October.
S.S. *OCEANIE* 31st October.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1905. [7]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

The Steamship

"SIMLA,"
Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R., carrying His Ma-
jesty's mails, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 23rd Sept.,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo, for the
above Ports in connection with the Company's
S.S. *Himalaya*, 6,893 tons, from Colombo.
Passenger accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*,
due in London on the 4th November.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [2]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Lyra 4,417 G. V. Williams At. Sept. 17

Platades 3,753 F. G. Purington Oct. 7

Shawmut 9,606 E. V. Roberts Oct. 14

Tremont 9,606 T. W. Garlick Nov. 4

Hyades 3,753 Geo. Wright Nov. 4

1 Cargo only.

Steamer marked (*) have no second-class
passenger accommodation.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw S.S. *Shawmut* and *Tremont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
arrived in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 8th September, 1905. [8]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

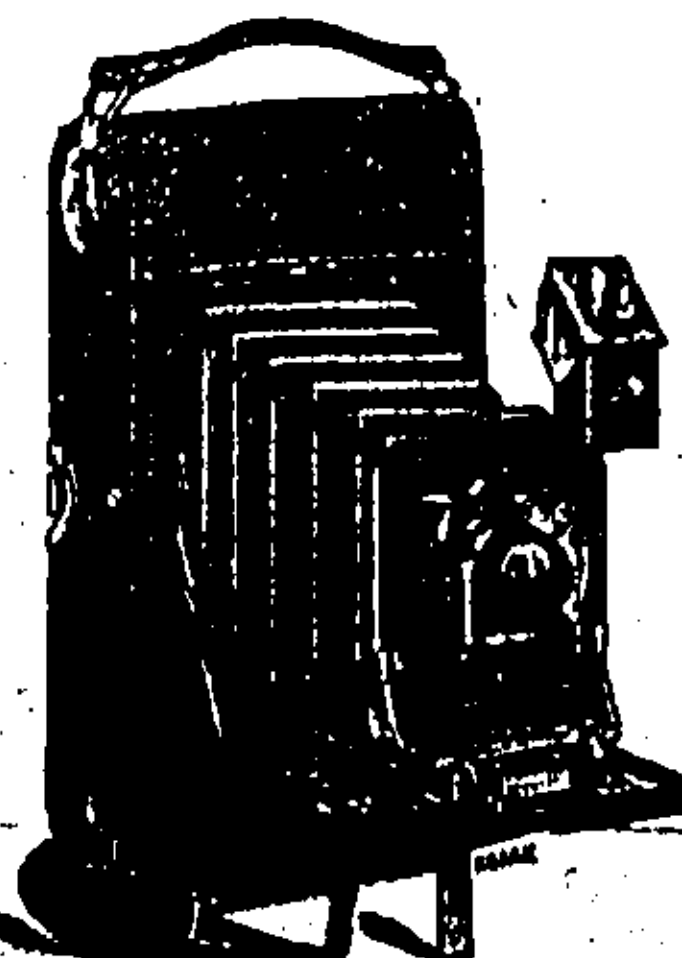
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EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.



AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1904. [14]

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUITSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900]

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at
present in occupation of the Steam
Laundry Co., Ltd.
No. 1, RIFLE TERRACE,
FLATS in MORTON TERRACE, facing
Polo Ground.
OFFICES in course of erection, CON-
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [69]

TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [735]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy
Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.

Apply to—
H. N. MODY.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [527]

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine
Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC
BILLS paid on. Commanding fine view of the
Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to—
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Almeida Street,
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [50]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

Price \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903. [57]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT
GASOLINE
LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT
MANTLES,
CHIMNEYS,
GLOBES,
SHADES, &c.,
for
GASOLINE AND GAS
LAMPS

at the most moderate
prices.

Lamps fixed up for
Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best
kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.
55, Lyndhurst Terrace.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [54]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,000,000 \$8,500,000 \$250,000 }	\$1,702,728	{ £1 15/- @ exchange 1/10 = \$18.66 67 } for first half-year 1905	5 %	{ \$87 1/2 buyers London £89 1/2 \$38
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$38
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,739 }	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 %	\$335 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	74,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$500,000 \$111,992 \$362,566 \$371,445 }	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904	5 1/2 %	\$80 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 %	Tls. 82
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$372,749 \$383,114 \$846,773 \$750,000 \$5,000 \$5,850 }	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	4 1/2 %	\$770 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$750,000 \$5,000 \$5,850 \$1,000,000 \$2,241 }	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$172 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$18,000 \$2,241 }	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$85 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,203,505	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$335
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$35	{ \$5,000 \$185,000 \$85,430 }	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$20
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$145,376 \$120,000 \$241,150 \$1,999 }	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$35 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$145,376 \$120,000 \$241,150 \$1,999 }	\$8,004	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2 %	\$2 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	70,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,999 }	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.20 51 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$93 1/2 sales
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	{ Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905 Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905 }	7 1/2 %	Tls. 58 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 48 1/2 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	7,000,000	£1	£1	{ £4,116 \$25,000 \$24,257 }	£58,852	{ \$1.80 } { \$0.90 } for year ending 30.4.1905	4 1/2 %	21/- buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	{ 10,000 10,000 }	{ \$10 \$10 }	{ \$10 \$5 }	{ \$25,000 \$21,075 \$30,153 }	\$929	...	{ 5 1/2 % 3 1/2 % }	{ \$33 sellers \$35 sellers }
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$400,000 \$21,075 \$30,153 }	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$142 1/2
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 100,479 Tls. 28,000 Tls. 81,200 }	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	13 1/2 %	Tls. 29
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	Dr. \$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 1/2 %	\$124
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$85,987	\$3 for 1897	...	\$21 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2 %	Tls. 68
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £10,000 £12,280 }	£7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)	...	Tls. 7.80 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	...	G. \$19 1/2
Pauk Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	{ 150,000 50,000 }	{ £1 £1 }	{ £10 £10 }	{ none £4,873 }	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$3 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 %	Tls. 140 sales
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	{ 6,000 12,000 }	{ \$25 \$25 }	{ \$25 \$25 }	{ \$70,000 \$250,000 \$15,500 \$10,000 \$300,000 }	\$8,577	{ \$3.75 for 1904 on old capital First year	7 1/2 %	{ \$27 buyers \$35 buyers }
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$15,500 \$10,000 \$300,000 }	\$29,422	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905	5 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$15,500 \$51,500 }	\$501,332	\$6 for first half-year 1904	6 1/2 %	\$194
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	{ \$51,500 Tls. 48,210 }	\$489	\$1 1/2 for 1903	7 %	\$17
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 55,880 \$2,100,000 }	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 185 buyers
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$2,100,000 Tls. 17,500 }	\$206,645	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$16 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$390 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 192 1/2 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$14,516 Tls. 34,000 Tls. 8,000 }	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	9 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$10,000 \$1,502 }	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10 %	\$18 sales
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	...	...	None	...	\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	...	...	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	\$7 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$68,975 \$31,887 }	\$10,126	\$5 for first half-year 1905	7 %	\$145 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 Tls. 20,886 }	\$37,875	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$127
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,886	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	13 1/2 %	Tls. 18 1/2 buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$200,994 \$50,000 }	First year	Interim of \$4	...	\$105
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,994 \$50,000 }	\$11,958	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$377	\$5 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$40
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 88,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 40,066	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 122 sellers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 %	Tls. 45
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67,300	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 117 1/2
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None	...	Tls. 12
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,247	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$55 sales
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	8 %	Tls. 51 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000 Tls. 31,679 }	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	6 1/2 %	\$14 1/2 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 31,679 }	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 45 sales
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 17 1/2 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 22,050	4 % for 1897	...	Tls. 275 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	...	First year	...	\$115 sellers
Leif's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	17/6	12/6	{ £314 \$8,000 }	£770	1/3 per share for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,182	\$5 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$5 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$14
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 30,000 none }	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 77 1/2 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,739	None	...	\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$8,000 \$1,581 }	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	9 %	\$9 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	...	...	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903	...	\$17 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$400,000 \$500,000 }	\$95,054	\$2 for 1904	7 %	\$28
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$500,000 \$25,534 }	\$7,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2	9 1/2 %	\$17 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	{ £3,000 £3,000 }	£8,188	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1904	7 %	\$175 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	{ 30,000 30,000 }	{ \$10 \$10 }	{ \$10 \$5 }	{ none \$10,000 }	{ \$2,151 \$2,796 }	{ \$100 } for year ending 30.4.1905	{ 6 1/2 % 5 1/2 % }	{ \$15 buyers \$15 buyers }
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ \$10,000 \$5,356 }	\$5,356	\$15 for year ending 30.1.1904	7 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$6,000 \$6,000 }	\$11,137	Interim of \$4 for 1905	7 %	\$13 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$6,000 \$2,500 }	\$299	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$12 sales
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$2,500 none }	\$209	Interim of 50 cents 30.9.04	13 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Jane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,582	Final of \$9 making \$14 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 32,210 Tls. 10,465 }	Tls. 35,849	and quarterly of Tls. 5 paid 15.6.05 mak- ing so far Tls. 12 1/2 for 1905	...	Tls. 17 1/2 sellers
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Tls. 5 for 1902	...	Tls. 25
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	None	Dr. \$5,537	First year	...	\$9
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	...	...	None	...	\$50
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 145,000 Tls. 108,172 }	Tls. 8,011	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 122 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 9,968	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 155 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,297	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 1/2 %	Tls. 67 1/2 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	{ Tls. 170,000 none }	Tls. 17,220	Interim of 15/- for 1905	4 1/2 %	Tls. 420 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$19,068	None	...	\$8 1/2
Team Laundry Company, Limited	15,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,044	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04	7 1/2 %	\$150
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$15,000 Tls. 15,295 }	\$700	\$5 for 1905	...	\$150
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5	7 %	Tls. 120
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$4 1/2	{ \$12,000 \$19,800 }	\$551	{ 80 cents } for year ended 31.5.1905	{ 9 1/2 % 11 % }	{ \$9 buyers \$180 }
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	...	...	...	...	...
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000 \$35,000 }	\$6,096	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
William Powell, Limited	{ 12,000 3,000 }	\$10	\$10	{ \$3,000 \$3,000 }	\$588	Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	10 1/2 %	\$14 buyers